FBIS DAILY REPORT

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AGREEMENT ON R100 MILLION GRANT IN AID SIGNED WITH USSR

LD032310 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] An agreement for a R100 million grant in aid from the friendly country and our great neighbor the USSR was signed today. At the signing of the agreement, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, deputy of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council and deputy prime minister and minister of planning, and USSR Foreign Trade Minister Nickolay Patolichev were present. The agreement was signed by 'Abdol Salam, deputy minister of commerce, and Nikolay Osipov, USSR deputy foreign trade minister.

On the basis of this agreement, the Government of the USSR will put at the disposal of the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, primary, necessary goods worth R100 million in 1980. The expense of transporting these goods to the port of Hairatan will also be paid by the USSR.

From the R100 million, necessary goods costing R70 million will be imported to Afghanistan in the next 2 months and the remainder will be imported into the country in the course of 1980.

The Afghan delegation expressed thanks and appreciation to the friendly country of the USSR regarding this fraternal aid and the Soviet people's love regarding Afghanistan. It considers the signing of this agreement as another step in strengthening friendship and fraternal relations between people of our countries.

COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER WANTANJAR LEAVES FOR USSR

LD032242 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Mohammad Aslam Watanjar, member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], member of the Revolutionary Council Presidium and minister of communications, headed a delegation which left for the USSR today at the invitation of the Government of the USSR to sign a communications cooperation protocol. At Kabul International Airport, Nur Ahmad Nur, member of the Politburo and of the PDPA Central Committee, members of the Council of Ministers, deputies, a number of high officials of the Ministry of Communications, the chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry and the ambassador of the USSR saw Mohammad Aslam Watanjar off.

AFGHANISTAN, USSR SIGN PROTOCOL ON SATELLITE TV STATION

BK030949 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 20 Mar 80 p 1 BK

[Text] Kabul, 20 Mar (BAKHTAR)--A protocol was concluded yesterday in Kabul between the DRA Ministry of Communications and Soviet Promash Export Company on installing and operation of a ground TV receiving and transmitting station through satellite.

The protocol was signed by Engr. Pir Mohammad Zeary, deputy communications minister, and Chekinov, the Soviet Embassy economic counsellor, followed by the exchange of instruments of ratification.

According to this protocol, the Soviet Union will install in Afghanstan under its grant in aid programme equipment of morse lotus types, to establish a ground station communication link with a satellite which will be operated by Afghan personnel.

The station will be operational in the first half of 1980, which will not only facilitate communication with outside world but also prepare the ground for watching television programmes orginating outside, especially the 1980 Olympic games in Moscow.

The morse type station will be temporarily put at the disposal of the Ministry of Communications until the lotus type station begins its operation in 1980.

With the lotus-type ground station becoming operational telephonic, telegraphic and Telex communications will be made possible with the outside world. Television programmes with outside world could also be exchanged permanently through this link.

The preliminary survey for this project has already been carried out.

DELEGATION SIGNS AGREEMENTS, RETURNS FROM PRAGUE

LD032338 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Members of the high-level Afghan delegation headed by Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand that went to Prague for discussions and the signing of agreements and cooperation protocols with the CSSR in the scientific, technical and economic spheres returned to Kabul today.

On their return home the deputy minister of commerce, in an interview with a BAKHTAR reporter, said that because of the sincere and friendly discussions that were held between the delegations of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the CSSR, agreements on cooperation in the economic, scientific and technical fields were signed. These (?agreements) were signed for the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan by Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand and for the CSSR by Rudolf Rohlicek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and deputy premier of that country, on 30 March.

On the basis of these agreements, the CSSR will assist with the electricity [word indistinct] projects of Farah, [words indistinct] of Doree-Khomri cement [words indistinct], the provision of equipment for the (?Kohshar) coal mine, the installation of diesel generators of electricity for 1,000 (?plants and houses) and the repair of 550 trucks and tank trucks at a cost of more than $100 million under reasonable conditions. The [word indistinct] equipment for the Naghlo and Helmand projects also are included in these agreements.

The protocol for disinterested aid based on the scientific and technical agreement and the protocol for the exchange of goods between the two countries for the year 1980 were signed in the presence of Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand and Rudolf Rohlicek by 'Abdol Salam, deputy minister of commerce, and the CSSR's deputy foreign trade minister.

On the basis of these protocols the Government of the CSSR will provide free of charge three vehicle repair facilities and related machinery and will also provide (?some) of the experts to cooperate with and train Afghan personnel in Afghanistan.

The exchange of goods between the two countries in 1980 compared with 1979 will be up by 25 percent for the Afghan goods. The deputy commerce minister added that in providing and preparing hospital (?necessities) [word indistinct] the CSSR will provide more than 10 korunas as grant in aid to Afghanistan.

He said that concerning cooperation in the field of commerce and trade between the two countries the two delegations had shown their preparedness in an atmosphere of friendship and sincerity and that the Afghan delegation had thanked friendly CSSR for its disinterested aid.

He added that the talks held between the two delegations in an atmosphere of friendship and sincerity indicated that the success of the Sawr revolution, especially since its new development stage, has provided all sorts of possibilities for further cooperation between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the CSSR--as seen in the protocols and agreements that have been signed. The members of the Afghan delegation expressed their happiness over the hospitality shown to them by the CSSR authorities during their stay in that country.

VOUCHER SYSTEM FOR GOODS PURCHASES INTRODUCED

LD022340 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 2 Apr 80 LD

[Text] A (?report) of the food procurement and cooperative department said that this year more than 40 items of essential goods and [words indistinct] material will be distributed through coupons to 259,000 officials, workers and (?fixed term) contractors, employees of the government in the capital and provinces, and more than 1.8 million members of the coupon owners' households will take advantage of the material and goods distributed through (?coupons). The report added that the said items, which are being put at the disposal of the coupon holders through coupon stores, are sold at a considerably lower price than the market.

In addition to meeting the needs of other [words indistinct] the said (?goods) are being offered through [words indistinct] as well as coupon stores in the capital and in the provinces and are being sold at a comparatively lower price than that of the markets. The items and goods have been supplied on the basis of the agreement reached with the friendly countries and 90 percent of their (?cost) is in the form of grants in aid by (?our) friendly and fraternal neighbor the USSR.

CIVIL SERVANTS TO BE PROVIDED SUBSIDIZED FOOD

GF021520 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 2 Apr 80 GF

[Text] Some 296,000 civil servants and their families in Kabul and other parts of the country will be supplied with (?dry milk) [words indistinct] 40 other basic commodities from government depots. Thus, about 1,080,000 people will benefit from the distribution. According to the food supply department, the food supplied by these depots will be provided at a lower cost than the current market price.

AFP: 'SPRING OFFENSIVE' BEGUN IN EAST AFGHANISTAN

OW031941 Hong Kong AFP in English 1850 GMT 3 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, April 3 (AFP)--Soviet Afghan soldiers backed by dozens of tanks and helicopters have launched a major drive against Moslem Afghan rebels near the Pakistani border, rebel sources said here today. The reports, coupled with accounts of fighting elsewhere, indicate that the Soviet forces and supporters of the Kabul regime have begun their long-expected "spring offensive" against rebel positions in eastern Afghanistan.

The rebel sources here said the latest push, reportedly involving some 200 armored vehicles, was started two days ago and aimed at insurgent strongholds in Nangahar Province, near the strategic town of Jalalabad. The group Hezb-e Eslami Afghanistan said that forces commanded by its leader, Mawlana Mawlavi Yunus Qales, shot down two helicopters and destroyed 10 tanks. It said that 10 Afghan soldiers had deserted to insurgent ranks during the fighting.

Hezb-e Eslami Afghanistan gave no casualty figures but said that the rebels were on the defensive in the province's Shokrod district, from which they had launched several attacks on Jalalabad. Another insurgent group, Jamiat Islami, also reported the fighting in Shokrod. The reports coincided with accounts of Soviet troop movements by foreigners coming from the Afghan capital of Kabul.

The travelers said that large Soviet military convoys, including hundreds of tanks, moved down from the north, passed through the capital on their way east toward either Jalalabad or Paktia Province.

Observers said that the rebel statements, if confirmed, would indicate that Soviet and Afghan army troops have begun a drive throughout all of northeastern Afghanistan to crush insurgent resistance. Fighting has been reported for about a week all around Jalalabad as well as along the Afghan-Pakistani frontier north of the Jalalabad-Kabul road. There are also reports from Kabul of fighting around the town of Ghazni, some 100 kilometers (60 miles) southwest of Kabul.

CORRESPONDENT DISPUTES REPORTS OF SOVIET WAR ATROCITIES

DW041138 Hamburg DIE ZEIT in German 4 Apr 80 p 2 DW

[Andreas Kohlschuetter report from Afghanistan: "We Do Not Take Any Prisoners"]

[Excerpts] In Kunar Valley, late March--they are coming by the hundreds, by the thousands. For many kilometers the line of people, the refugee treck, is moving Indian file over the snow-covered, muddy and slippery trail through the valley upward to Ghakhai Pass. Many of them are barefoot, others have wrapped their feet in rags. Children carry younger brothers and sisters on their backs and two chickens in their arms. Pregnant women in their black and red tribal costumes, pant under the load of bedding, pots and pans and clay jugs. Men carry whole bedframes and kitchen shelves on their backs, one of them has a small calf and a tightly bundled infant on his shoulders. Most of them trot sweating uphill in silence, stolidly lost in thought, toward the miserable tent camps in Pakistan. Only an elderly married couple without any possessions of their own and supporting each other loudly laments: "In the battles 16 members of our family died. We could not even bury them because Russians were in the village. We had to place the corpses in a cave."

They come from all parts of the Kunar Valley, above all from the Shigal branch of the valley in which, reportedly, 17 of the total of 22 hamlets were destroyed by Russian tank attacks and air raids. Under the cover of darkness and using a ferry raft which is hidden during the day, they crossed the Kunar River near Shinkolak, having been on the road for 3 days and nights now. They report of atrocities by the Russians against children and women, of "fire-spouting bombs" which set their homes on fire. One of them says: "I saw the Russians capture three mojahedin, disarm them and spray them with a liquid. Then the three were suddenly ablaze like torches."

The statements must be taken with due caution. During my march lasting several days through the Kunar Valley, I saw villages and spent the night in hamlets which had been described to me by refugees as "totally destroyed." Some houses were partially gutted by fire and damaged by air-to-ground missiles and machinegun salvos, but nothing more. In the stream of refugees which went past me for many hours, and in the stream which passed me for a full day on my way back and which allegedly had escaped murderous war action, I met but one single, slightly injured person. Even 10 days after the Russian offensive there were only five war-injured people from the Kunar Valley at the Pakistani reception hospital at Khar, beyond the Ghakhai Pass.

From my transitor radio I heard horror tales from Washington about massive Soviet napalm and poison gas missions in this region. I did not meet one single refugee with ordinary burns or even with the signs of the effects of napalm, which I know only too well from Vietnam. I interviewed 52 people from entirely different parts of Kunar Valley, and each of them expressly denied that the Russians--about whom they otherwise had only the worst to say--had used poison gas. It was only on Pakistani territory that some refugees--whose material dependence was exploited--were persuaded while in the claws of Afghan exile propagandists to make dramatic poison gas statements.

No doubt the Russians hit hard in their Kunar offensive, with the aim of breaking the back of the rebels hiding out in the settlement areas and of intimidating the obstinate population. They accomplished this very quickly with relatively modest means--with two paratrooper battalions, roughly 30 combat helicopters, a few MiG squadrons and at best 150 armored vehicles. This attack undoubtedly did not spare the civilian population, and surely the people were terrified besides by the invasion of their isolated hamlets which had never before been reached by a foreigner. But I did not gain the impression that the Russians raged there in an inhuman way and created in the Kunar Valley something like the "fire-free zones" of the Americans in Vietnam.

The 150 women, children and old people from Deridam, for example, who had fearfully left their air-raided hamlet to hide out in the mountains, were again made the target of firing MiG's and helicopters in a gully by the mosque where they could be easily spotted. But the hits were 100 meters higher without exception. Nobody was hurt, nor did the Russian airplanes return after this single intimidation raid.

The populace was not "exterminated," as one has heard in the West. No "heaps of corpses" are piled up in the Kunar village, as Zbigniew Brzezinski announced from a transatlantic distance. Up to mid-March some 8,000 to 10,000 inhabitants of the valley had fled to Pakistan from a battle area with a populace of more than 150,000 people. Many settlements are intact but empty of people because the populace has withdrawn to caves in the mountains to wait and see. Every night a group is detached to go down to the village, stand guard and take care of the cattle. In other places only the women and children have been brought to hideouts while the men stayed behind. My host in Tercho Kalai decided in favor of an interim solution: He sent one of his two wives with the family to the mountains, while keeping the other one to cook for him.

Peshawar in late March--also in the backward area among the Afghan exile politicians in Pakistani Peshawar one is not completely blind with regard to the realities of war. Ahmed Ghilani, representative of the resistance aristocracy and one of the two influential personalities in the emigree camp, plainly gives priority to diplomacy and not to the resistance fight: "It is impossible for us to defeat a superpower militarily." He bets on a political solution of the conflict which is supposedly to be achieved mainly through American help. On the basis of mutual noninterference Ghilani offers Moscow the establishment of "friendly coexistence relations" through an "independent and nonalined" Afghanistan: "We are fully aware of the sensible geopolitical situation of our country, and we cannot ignore the existence of the powerful neighbor at our northern border."

The other leading exile politician, Gulbuddin Hikmatyar, has a completely different judgment: In contrast to Ghilani, Hikmatyar believes that the present invasion crisis can be mastered only in "an enormous increase in the resistance fight," claiming that it can be solved only "through the power of gun barrels."

Gulbuddin Hikmatyar is out of the same mold as the frustrated, half-educated petty bourgeois who had taken over in Kabul in 1978 in the name of Marx and Engels. He wants, like them--although in the name of God--to radically reshuffle Afghanistan and to create a society without classes or tribes imbedded in egalitarian Islam. A sharp-witted observer states: "If tomorrow or the day after tomorrow a political solution is achieved in Afghanistan, Hikmatyar will have no chance vis-a-vis the secularist traditionalist Ghilani, but the longer the conflict drags on, taking the character of a national and religious war against the Russians, the stronger the green revolution will become."

The future of Afghanistan is to belong only to the new class of the Mojahedin, the holy warriors. Even antagonists of Hikmatyar must admit that his "Hezb-e Eslami," compared with all other resistance organization, are the best disciplined, organized and trained fighting group which "comes closest to a guerrilla movement of the 20th century." This is the judgment of a Pakistani officer. Hikmatyar says that their strength amounts to "10,000 cadres and hundreds of thousands of fellow warriors" who are rallying about a hard core of about 600 deserter Afghan officers. "Their military striking force is as strong as that of all other exile units taken together," say expert circles in Peshawar. "Except central Afghanistan, Hazardshad and the west of the country, the "Hezb-e Eslami" are strong wherever there is fighting."

With this elite unit of God, Hikmatyar promised in a talk with DIE ZEIT, he will "force upon Russian imperialism the first decisive defeat since World War II," shaking its bases as much as the expansionist strength of the British Empire which was broken in Afghanistan. He said in a self-assured way: "We are not fighting against a superpower; we are waging a holy war against disbelief. God is the only superpower and he stands on our side." Great and very brave words coming from the exile in Peshawar, so close to Afghanistan and yet so far away from Afghan reality.

PARTY OFFICIAL SAYS UNITY RESTORED IN ARMY

ID031257 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 29 Mar 80 p 7 LD

[Martine Monod interview with People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee member Abdol Qader in Kabul: "Unity Restored to the Army"--date of interview not specified]

[Text] Kabul, 28 March--There has been a great deal of speculation about the Afghan Army. Highly alarmist rumors have been spread, originating from Pakistan, casting doubt on its morale and capability. In this connection I questioned Gen Abdol Qader, member of the Revolution Council Presidum and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee responsible to both bodies for military questions. Abdol Qader is quite an astonishing man. To look at him in his blue air force general's uniform, calm and smiling, it is difficult to imagine that only 3 months ago he was still in the Pol-e Charkhi prison.

Abdol Qader says nothing about the 3 weeks of constant torture to which he was subjected before being placed in solitary confinement in a cell into which daylight never penetrated but from which he could hear the firing squads every night. There was only a hint of a disdainful smile when he described his arrest ordered by Amin on 15 July 1978, less than 3 months after the April revolution, of which he had been one of the main artisans.

"I always opposed those who tried to use the party for personal ends. Since I enjoyed some popularity Amin needed to get rid of me in order to be able to follow his policy."

It is significant that the 3 weeks he spent under torture were spent in the People's Palace--Amin's residence.

He has a longstanding knowledge of the Afghan Army. He was one of those who did most to swing it to the revolution camp in April 1978.

"Under Amin the Army was decimated by arrests and demoralization. Everything Amin inflicted on the civilian population had repercussions in the army. The army suffered the same tragedies as the Muslims, peasants, workers and students. As throughout the country, party organizations in the army were gradually truncated.

"Since December the adversary has managed to exploit the confusion and dissatisfaction. We are anxious to remedy all that. Patriotism and the desire to defend Afghanistan's national sovereignty and territorial integrity play a considerable role in its new-found unity. The army is now fighting directly against those who are both the enemies of the country and of the revolution. It has regained confidence in itself and in the leaders. Behind the foreign interference, the terrorist guerrillas, the murders and the blind violence, it has recognized the real face of what has been called the rebellion, and on the whole it has regained its national vocation and its unity."

What about relations between Soviet and Afghan soldiers?

"They are clear and well understood," Abdol Qader answered. He added: "The story of the so-called Soviet intervention in Konarha with napalm and gas is a pure fabrication. In Konarha there were rebel pockets which dated from Amin's days. Our armed forces have defeated them, arrested foreign agents that had infiltrated them and taken control of the region. That is all and it is typical of the way in which we are working."

From 15 March young people of 21 who have not been exempted are being drafted for a 2-year period of military service. By agreement with the Education Ministry, headed by Anahita Ratebzad--the only woman Politburo member--literacy courses are planned. This is a vital initiative in a country in which 90 percent of people are illiterate and where even now only 12-15 percent of children attend school. "Our army is democratic," Abdol Qader said, "which means that it defends Democratic Afghanistan but also that it must help those serving in it to have greater awareness as citizens."

ASSAM GOVERNMENT TO 'DEAL FIRMLY' WITH AGITATORS

BK031251 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 3 Apr 80 BK

[Text] The Assam government has asked the agitators on the foreign nationals issue to withdraw the blockade of oil installations in the state. Chief secretary Mr Paramsivam told newsmen in Gauhati today the government will no longer tolerate the continued obstruction of the flow of petroleum products in the state and will deal with the situation firmly. He hinted that the government may promulgate the preventive detention ordinance if necessary. He said the government has already asked the army to be in readiness to assist the civil administration in maintaining the law and order in the state. The chief secretary said the agitation in the state is losing public sympathy because of the continued oil blockade.

Gandhi Sets Deadline

BK031427 Hong Kong AFP in English 1415 GMT 3 Apr 80 BK

[By Dilip Ganguly]

[Excerpts] New Delhi, 3 Apr (AFP)--Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi's Congress government today set a 48-hour deadline for agitators in Assam to withdraw their blockade of oil installations and come back to the bargaining table or face stern action. The warning follows Mrs Gandhi's hour-long meeting with President Nekelam Sanjiva Reddy here this morning. The prime minister formally calls on the president only when issues of serious national importance are involved.

Highly-placed sources in the Interior Ministry said that the army had been put on "full alert" and an unspecified number of paramilitary forces have been asked to move into Assam from the adjoining states. The sources, who declined to be identified, said that a crackdown against the agitators was imminent.

The agitators in the sensitive northeastern province of Assam, led by students, had been demanding deportation and eviction of about 5 million non-Assamese, mostly Bengali-speaking migrants from neighbouring Bangladesh and Nepal. Branding them as foreigners, the students have been carrying out a virtual tirade against the migrants. In the resulting violence at least 100 people have been killed so far.

The warning was issued by Mrs Gandhi's chief administrator Mr R.S. Paramsivam in Gauhati, capital city of Assam. Mr Paramsivam told newsmen that the administration would not allow the blockade to continue "any longer" and the obstructions from the oil installations would be removed soon. Mr Paramsivam blamed the local leaders for the violence and said that the government would hold them "squarely responsible" for the consequences.

This is the first time that Mrs Gandhi's government has taken a firm stand on the Assam issue, which was showing all the signs of becoming a secessionist movement. Mrs Gandhi's Minister for Petroleum Veerendra Patil admitted today that the country was suffering a loss of RS 32 million ($4 million) a day on oil production.

Interior Ministry sources refused to specify the "stern actions" to be taken against the agitators, but hinted at arrests of the leaders and massive deployment of the army to guard all oil and vital military installations.

Warning Ignored

BK040905 Hong Kong AFP in English 0836 GMT 4 Apr 80 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 4 Apr (AFP)--The 5-month-old agitation in the sensitive northeastern province of Assam, demanding eviction and deportation of about 5 million non-Assamese, mostly migrants from neighbouring Bangladesh and Nepal, entered a decisive stage today, with the organizsers asking the people to continue their agitation and ignore Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi's warning of stern actions against them.

Mr R.S. Paramsivam, Mrs Gandhi's chief administrator in Sauhati, capital of Assam, yesterday warned the agitators that unless they withdraw their blockade of oil installations and come back to the bargaining table within 48 hours, the government would take stern actions. This was the first time that Mrs Gandhi's government took a strong stand on the Assam issue, which besides affecting oil production, was taking the shape of a secessionist movement.

Assam produces 4.6 million tonnes of crude oil annually. The disruption in oil production was costing the country Rs 32 million ($4 million) a day, government statistics say.

The directive to defy the warning was issued in Guahati this morning by the "All Gauhati Student Union", which is spearheading the movement. The union issued a statement and described Mrs Gandhi's warning as "unfortunate" and urged the people to participate in the picketing of oil installations in "larger and larger numbers". The statement charged the government of converting a large number of schools and public buildings into "army barracks".

The accusation came amidst reports that the local administration had asked the army to be on "full alert" and that an unspecified number of paramilitary forces were being brought from the adjoining states.

The Assam agitators had been demanding deportation of those migrants who entered the state after 1951. Mrs.Gandhi's government, which held a series of futile negotiations with the Assam representatives, had been urging them to accept 1971 as the cut-off date to decide the nationality of the migrants. At one stage Mrs Gandhi's representatives agreed to strike a deal by offering the 1967 as the cut-off date. But this was rejected.

Interior Ministry sources say that even if the 1967 was accepted by the agitators, at least 1 million migrants will have to be deported and given shelter somewhere.

IRRIGATION PROJECT PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH USSR

BK040340 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 4 Apr 80 BK

[Text] India and the Soviet Union have signed a protocol on the working program of cooperation in the field of irrigation. It was signed in New Delhi between leader of the visiting 3-member Soviet delegation Mr (S.A. Ivanov) and Joint Secretary in the Department of Irrigation Mrs R.M. Shroff.

The program envisages cooperation between the two countries in the preparation of designs for various hydraulic structures including high concrete dams. It also provides for India's participation in the design and production of equipment for irrigation projects to be constructed by the Soviet Union in third countries. The two irrigation projects for this purpose have been identified in Libya and Iraq. The two countries also agreed to the exchange of information and documentation on reclamation of saline lands, development of areas in semi-arid zones and designing of large canal systems.

VISITING SOVIET OFFICIALS URGE LEFTWING MERGER

BK011232 Calcutta ANANDA BAZAR PATRIKA in Bengali 28 Mar 80 p 1 BK

[By political correspondent]

[Text] In the past few days, two important Soviet officials held talks in Calcutta with left front leaders, trying to find out what kind of resistance movement would develop in the state should the central government decide to dismiss the West Bengal government. One of them, who came from Moscow, was an important official of the Committee for Indian affairs of the CPSU Central Committee, and the other was the chief of the political division of the USSR Embassy in Delhi.

Among other things, they were collecting information in various ways on how close the Communist Party of India [CPI] and the Communist Party of India-Marxist [CPI-M] have come to each other and how much progress the two communist parties have made in organizing a joint struggle.

The Russians also met Promod Das Gupta, chairman of the left front, on 27 March. However, the official from Moscow was not present. Only the chief of the political division of the USSR Embassy in Delhi, along with the chief of the USSR Consulate in Calcutta, saw Das Gupta.

According to close circles of Promod Das Gupta, they asked the CPI-M leader whether or not any improvement had taken place in relations between the CPI and CPI-M and if progress had been achieved in their joint struggle. They also informed Das Gupta that the situation in the world is now very grave and anything could happen at any time.

During their separate meetings with various leftwing leaders of West Bengal, these two important Soviet officials from Moscow and Delhi said that unity between the CPI and CPI-M is very essential under the prevailing situation in India. However, they noted with regret that some elements in both parties are opposed to such unity.

They also held separate talks with important CPI and CPI-M leaders in West Bengal. They believe that, although it is very essential to have a left unity under the joint leadership of the CPI and CPI-M, on some issues still there is scope for the leftwing groups to carry on their joint struggle along with the Congress-I. It has become evident to all from the various statements made by these two Russians that the Indira government is more acceptable to the Soviet Union than that of the Janata.

SOLDIER STRAYS INTO AFGHANISTAN, CAPTURED BY AFGHAN ARMY

BK020235 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 2 Apr 80 BK

[Text] According to the ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN, a Pakistani soldier who strayed into Afghan territory on Monday near the Torkham highway has been captured by a unit of the Afghan Army. Quoting official circles in Islamabad, the news agency reports that approaches have been made through diplomatic channels to the Afghan Government for the release and immediate return of the Pakistani soldier.

Official circles say several incidents of a similar nature have occurred along the (?long) frontier between the two countries when Afghan soldiers have crossed the Afghan border and entered Pakistani territory. However, on every occasion the Government of Pakistan not only immediately returned the soldiers but also their vehicles to the Afghan authorities.

PRESIDENT HAQ VISITS AFGHAN REFUGEE CAMP

OW032119 Paris AFP in English 2040 GMT 3 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Chitral, Pakistan, April 3 (AFP)--President Mohammed Ziaul Haq said here today that the Soviet Union had done a "great injustice" to the people of Afghanistan by intervening militarily there.

Talking to Afghan refugees at a camp here during his visit to this mountainous town bordering Afghanistan, General Haq said Pakistan's stand on the Afghan question was "clear, unambiguous and based on principles". Soviet troops, he said, must withdraw from Afghan soil, as demanded by the Moslem foreign ministers conference, to enable the people of Afghanistan to freely choose their own government.

He assured the refugees that during their stay in Pakistan they would be provided facilities to earn their livelihood by running transport business or doing farming wherever land was available.

Pakistan wished that Afghanistan "should be restored to its position of an independent Moslem country" which would facilitate the return of Afghan refugees to their homeland.

UK MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT, COMMENTS ON AFGHANISTAN

BK030132 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0100 GMT 3 Apr 80 BK

[Text] British Minister of State for Overseas Development and Commonwealth Affairs Mr Neil Marten has said that Western nations have taken strong notice of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and they do not want such an incident to repeat in any part of the world. He said this in an interview at the Lahore airport before his departure for New Delhi at the conclusion of his 3-day visit to Pakistan.

Mr Marten said European countries fully support the U.S. reaction to the situation created out of the Soviet action in Afghanistan. The situation could be normalized only through the end of the Soviet intervention.

PRESIDENT HAQ ON MODERNIZING ADMINISTRATION

BK011652 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 1 Apr 80 BK

[Excerpts] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has stressed the urgent need to make the administration more responsive to the needs of the people so that people's confidence in the functioning and effectiveness of the administration will increase. Addressing a meeting of federal ministers and secretaries in Islamabad today, he said that time and necessity demand that administrative officers take different practical steps to this effect.

The president put particular emphasis on the need to modernize the administration in order to make its functioning easy and precise so as to get rid of old and lifeless practices which create lethargy and inactiveness. He said that the new system should also help in avoiding red tape in solving the problems of the people. He directed that supervisory departments be set up in all federal ministries, divisions and also in provincial governments so that the decisions of the Cabinet, interprovincial conferences and president's directives be expeditiously implemented.

The president also stressed the need for full participation of women in all national activities and their proper representation at different levels of government machinery. He directed that all ministries pay attention to this and cooperate with the women's departments to protect women's rights and interests in the country.

It is understood that several issues require detailed study for which several special committees have been set up to examine special departments, such as district and (?police) administration, industrial and economic organizations, and educational and students departments, and simplify their functioning. The special committees have been entrusted with the responsibility of assessing the special problems of these departments and recommending solid steps for solving them. The president directed that this work be completed within 1 month.

VILLAGE COUNCILS ELECT PANCHAYAT MEMBERS IN SIND

BK011656 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 1 Apr 80 BK

[Text] Local councils in Sind elected 19,665 panchayat members today to form 6,500 panchayats in the entire province. Every panchayat will consist of three members. Elected councilors of the concerned panchayats will be chairmen.

EX-ARMY MEN FORM LIBERATION MOVEMENT, GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE

BK311305 Delhi INDIAN EXPRESS in English 24 Mar 80 p 1 BK

[By B.K. Tiwari, Express News Service]

[Text] London, 23 March--Opponents of the military regime of General Ziaul Haq today inaugurated the Pakistan Liberation Movement and announced the formation of a government in exile with Brig. Usman Khalid as its chairman.

At a largely-attended 1-day convention here Brig Khalid, who resigned from the Pakistan Army last September, made public a state charter.

The convention demanded the removal of Gen Zia from the appointment of president and chief of army staff and a new election commission, amendments to the constitution and electoral laws made by the Zia regime, release of all political prisoners, the holding of election in the third week of April and lifting of martial law to the extent that no civilian may be tried or sentenced by a military court.

The convention said that in the event of the Zia government ignoring these demands, which "it is expected to do", contacts would be made with Muslim countries friendly to the cause of Pakistan's liberation and the charter adopted by the convention.

It said that an intensive diplomatic effort will be launched for the recognition of the Pakistan Liberation Movement as the true representative of the aspirations of the people of Pakistan in the absence of an elected government.

It also said that the anniversary of the martyrdom of Mr Bhutto on April 4 will be commemorated by a general strike with no vehicle or train moving throughout Pakistan.

It is not yet known how many people in Pakistan will respond to the call, but it is learnt here that leaders of Syria and Libya have given full backing to the government in exile.

Brig Khalid said that he willbe helped by a five-member committee which he refused to disclose, but one of the important members is Col Ilyas Shamim, who had also resigned from the Pakistan Army last September.

"Our government would not hesitate in launching an armed struggle against the Zia regime," Col Shamim said. He refused to disclose the names of the countries which have promised arms or finance to the movement.

Among the prominent persons who attended today's convention were Major Iftikar Ahmed, who had resigned before Brig Khalid and Col Shamim, Dr Iftikar Ahmed, nuclear scientist and ex-adviser to the late Mr Bhutto, Mrs Rahman, sister of Brig Khalid and Mr Bashir Parvez.

There are 3.5 lakh Pakistanis in Britain.

In his speech Brig Khalid said his mission was to restore popular representative government in his country as quickly as possible and to restructure the socio-economic and political institutions.

He doubted whether the present regime would hand over power voluntarily. "We will have to fight this regime inside Pakistan, as well as outside," he said.

UK PAPER CITES SOVIET INCURSIONS INTO PAKISTANI AIRSPACE

LD021417 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 2 Apr 80 p 5 LD

[Dispatch by Bruce Loudon: "Soviet Jets Buzz Afghan Camps in Pakistan"]

[Text] Peshawar--Russian jets and helicopter gunships are flying regular missions over parts of Pakistan bordering Afghanistan, and there are mounting fears of a Soviet strike against refugee camps inside Pakistan, military sources reported last night.

But despite the obvious Russian threat there is very little anti-Soviet sentiment in the country. All attempts to whip up the sort of fervour that led to the burning down of the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad last November has failed, as far as Russia is concerned.

A fortnight ago there was a half-hearted attempt to organise a demonstration against the Soviet presence in Afghanistan by leading a march on the Russian Embassy in Islamabad. The attempt failed. There was no march and no demonstration. Indeed, Western diplomats in the Pakistani capital, trying to gauge the popular response to the Russian invasion of Afghanistan, see considerable significance in the fact that other than a minor demonstration in Lahore, organised by a few Islamic extremists, there has been no manifestation of anti-Russian feelings in Pakistan since the invasion.

Western diplomats believe that the astonishingly neutral response among Pakistanis to the Russian invasion is as much as anything a reflection of Pakistan's internal political situation. "The martial law regime is extremely unpopular and people are inclined to take the opposite view to whatever the generals say," a senior ambassador told me. "Because the generals are anti-Russian and are so agitated about the invasion, the people take exactly the opposite view."

Outside the small, extremist party known as Jamaat-i-Islami, not a single Pakistani political organisation has come out against the Russian invasion. The Pakistan People's Party, generally regarded as the biggest single political movement, although it is officially banned, has studiously avoided saying anything against the invasion. A party official said: "The reason is obvious: we don't like the Russians being in Afghanistan any more than anyone else, but in terms of popular sentiment, it would be wrong at this time to say much against them." This attitude is all the more remarkable in the light of the frequent incursions into Pakistan by Russian aircraft based in Afghanistan.

Pakistan's military rulers are deliberately seeking to play down these incursions, but I learn authoritatively that they are occurring at the rate of at least two a week. Most are in the Gilfit area where there are many camps housing Afghan refugees. Their purpose, it is believed, is both to observe the location of camps and to remind the Afghan guerrillas that they are an easy target. On at least one occasion in the past few weeks a giant Russian MI-24 helicopter transport has penetrated deep into Pakistani territory and wandered around unchallenged for some time. Pakistani pilots radioed for permission to shoot down the Russian. Gen Ziaul Haq, the military ruler, declined to give the order.

President Ziaul Haq, by all accounts, is extremely concerned about the likelihood of Russian attacks directly against Afghan guerrilla bases. To foreign visitors he complains bitterly about the Russians exerting pressure on him, and this is one of the reasons why he does not want to publicise the Russian incursions. No one seems quite certain what this pressure is, but diplomats in Islamabad believe that the Russians may have made it plain that unless General Ziaul Haq tempers his criticism of them they will launch immediate attacks.

Western diplomats are, meanwhile, fascinated by the mild tone of recent remarks by General Ziaul Haq about the Russians, and also speculate about the role in this played by Cuba, which sent its foreign minister to Islamabad only last week after he had been in Kabul. "Zia is terrified of the Russians. If they invaded, there is nothing he could do about it. The West certainly would not come to his aid," a senior Arab ambassador told me.

NEPAL

REFERENDUM ON PARTY SYSTEMS WILL BE HELD 2 MAY

BK021608 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 2 Apr 80 BK

[Text] The referendum to choose between the panchayat system of government with suitable reforms and a multiparty system is to be held on 2 May 1980. His majesty the king had proclaimed the national referendum on 24 May 1979.

A notice released today by the national election commission has appealed to all voters to cast their invaluable votes for the system which they favor, exercising their free judgement, and has also requested all the people in the country to help the election commission in this stupendous task of carrying out the referendum by maintaining a peaceful atmosphere.

Ballot papers for the referendum on 2 May 1980 have been printed with the yellow section to be marked by those favoring the continuation of the panchayat system and a sky-blue section by those in favor of the multiparty system of government.

The national election commission issued a notice today requesting voters to mark the color on the ballot paper signifying the system of their choice with the stamp to be provided at the voting booths on the referendum day.

The election commission notice also makes it clear that no publicity of any kind pertaining to the referendum will be allowed after 29 April 1980.

The National Election Commission in another notice has said that the Bagmati Zonal Judge Udayraj Upadhayay was being posted as the polling officer of Katmandu District and the Karnali Zonal Judge Manmohan Joshi as the polling officer of Mumla District. In the rest of the 73 districts, district judges will be the polling officers.

In a press conference at the National Election Commission office in Lalitpur today, it was pointed out that there was a possibility of declaring the results of the referendum within the month they take place. On the occasion it was also announced that the results of the referendum will be announced all at one time from the center.

EGYPT'S BUTRUS GHALI PAYS 4-DAY VISIT

Reception at Airport

BK301553 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 30 Mar 80 BK

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt Dr Butrus Ghali arrived in Katmandu this evening on a 4-day official visit to Nepal at the friendly invitation of his majesty's government. He was received at the Tribhuvan International Airport by Minister of State for Education Dr Dambar Narayan Yadav.

Departs for India

BK021639 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 2 Apr 80 BK

[Text] Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali left Katmandu for New Delhi today at the end of a 4-day visit to Nepal. Dr Ghali was given a warm send off by Minister of State for Education Dr Dambar Narayan Yadav at the Tribhuvan International Airport. Talking to newsmen at the airport, Dr Ghali said that the friendly relations e existing between Nepal and Egypt could be further strengthened through exchange of visits at various levels. He said that his visit to Nepal would help to strengthen the nonalined movement and guide it along the right course.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING U.S. RELATIONS, HOSTAGES

Bani-Sadr's ABC Interview

LD031718 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1636 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Commenting on the contents of Carter's message, Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, our country's president, spoke to ABC network, saying: Carter sent a reply in which he said that the U.S. Government will not take any measures against Iran until such time as the Majles is convened and a proper decision is made by it with regard to the hostages.

In reply to the [ABC] correspondent's question about whether the obstacles for the transfer of the hostages to the Revolution Council have been removed, President Bani-Sadr said: These matters have nothing to do with me, as president. As chairman of the Revolution Council, I say that the Revolution Council should carry out its decision.

He added: When we stated the case in the presence of the people and when the people are aware of the Revolution Council's decision, then the Revolution Council is not incapable of implementing its decision. Of course one should see how this decision ought to be implemented, so that it would be understood.

Commenting on the details of the Revolution Council's decision, he said: The council will assign someone to this task. This official will then make the necessary decision about the details.

He continued: The purpose of this measure is to provide assurance to the families of the hostages and world public opinion that they are not being ill-treated, that should they need any medical care, such care would be provided.

As for the future of the Iran-America crisis, Bani-Sadr said: As far as I am concerned, what is important to us is that we should succeed in severing our economic, political, military and cultural dependence on America; the continuation of such dependence on America; the continuation of such dependence would render us incapable of achieving any progress. In the course of the past 14 months we have noticed that a major part of our economic paralysis stemmed from this very dependence. Should we fail to do away with this dependence, then we will not be able to get out of the present impasse. The struggle to break this dependence is tantamount, as far as I am concerned, to struggle against U.S. domination. It is here that our decisiveness ought to be quantified. We hope that our decisiveness is total.

He added: We must remove the means of U.S. interference in such a way that it can no longer interfere in our affairs. To achieve this, we need fundamental changes in all aspects of life in Iran. This is precisely our purpose, that is, to cope with the real matter of Western domination over our country and lead our country toward a true independence.

In answer to a question as to whether the imam approves the transfer of the hostages, Bani-Sadr said: The issue has been reported to the imam. It will be raised again today after the debate in the Revolution Council. What is certain is that nothing will be done without his approval.

No Decision on Hostages

LD031938 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The Revolution Council met tonight in the presence of the president. No decision was made at this meeting about the U.S. hostages.

Revolution Council: U.S. Position Unclear

NC031755 Paris AFP in English 1753 GMT 3 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Tehran, April 3, (AFP)--The Revolutionary Council refused to make a decision today on the U.S. hostages affair, saying that the U.S. position in the matter was not sufficiently clear.

Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh said that a council decision would be forthcoming once clarifications requested had been obtained.

Qotbzadeh To Seek Clarification

LD039158 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1938 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The Revolution Council met tonight in the presence of President Bani-Sadr.

According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, at the end of the meeting Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh spoke to correspondents, saying: The question of the hostages was discussed and debated with the view that members of the Revolution Council should be informed of the precise position taken by America with regard to Mr Bani-Sadr's statement so that future decisions can be taken.

He added: I hope these explanations will be provided by America within the next 2 or 3 days. As for tonight's meeting, no decision was made concerning the transfer of the hostages.

Consequently, the members of the Revolution Council have asked the Iranian foreign minister to seek further explanations from America in this respect. Having received the necessary explanations, the foreign minister will then transmit them to the Revolution Council in order to make the necessary decision.

In conclusion, Qotbzadeh said: Information received from America with regard to Mr Bani-Sadr's statement is not convincing to us. As for their assurances, they are adequate. [as heard]

Mahdavi Kani on Hostage Transfer

NC031325 Paris AFP in English 1321 GMT 3 Apr 80 NC

[Reopening AFP report on hostage transfer published on page I 1 of the 3 April DAILY REPORT]

[Text] Tehran, April 3 (AFP)--Another member of the Revolutionary Council, the Ayatollah Mehdi Mahdavi Kani, told KEYHAN that after the hostages were turned over to the council's custody on Saturday, it would be normal to have the embassy evacuated by the Islamic students who seized it on Nov. 4.

He specified that the place for detaining the hostages starting on Saturday would be chosen at a Revolutionary Council meeting tonight.

The council probably would decide to keep the hostages in the embassy, but under government control, the ayatollah added.

Mahdavi Kani Statement

LD031715 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1642 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The following announcement was issued tonight by Ayatollah Mahdavi Kani:

The newspaper KEYHAN today, 3 April, on its first page, citing me and Mr Sahabi, published a report to the effect that the American hostages will be handed over to the government the day after tomorrow.

It seems the reporter misunderstood certain things during the interview. Therefore, the relevant passage is now being reissued for the information of the people through the PARS NEWS AGENCY.

The issue of the American hostages, as was announced by His Excellency Dr Bani-Sadr in his speech on Islamic Republic Day, is that if the American Government accepts the conditions proposed by the Islamic Revolution Council of Iran, then, after receiving the answer from American officials, the Revolution Council will take the appropriate decision concerning the handing over of the hostages to the Revolution Council.

[Signed] Mahdavi Kani, supervisor of the Interior Ministry.

AFP Cited on Situation

LD031214 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] AFP, in a report citing ABC television, has announced that Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr stated that Jimmy Carter's promise that he will not impose sanctions on Iran are insufficient for the transfer of the hostages. He demanded that America should undertake not to take revenge for the issue of the hostages.

Yesterday a White House official firmly announced that the Iranian president sent a message to U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, via UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim. Apparently, the message said that the Iranian Government is awaiting a new statement by the United States.

Meanwhile White House spokesman Jody Powell refrained from making any comment on the reports from Tehran about America's undertakings in view of the conditions which the Iranian president has set. He said: We are still getting conflicting signals from Iran and we are trying to determine what the position of the Iranian leaders is.

On Tuesday the American President, in a speech to construction union workers, announced that there are limits to America's patience with Iran.

New Carter Message Reported

JN031803 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 3 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Informed sources in Tehran have said that U.S. President Jimmy Carter today sent a new message to the president of the republic, Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr. In his new message, Carter pledged that he will forego any economic sanctions against Iran if the U.S. hostages are handed over to Iranian Government officials.

This message follows a recent exchange of messages between the White House and Iranian officials in which the government of the Iranian Islamic Republic asked the U.S. President to put his pledges in writing.

Commission To Visit Hostages

NC031637 Paris AFP in English 1630 GMT 3 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Tehran, April 3, (AFP)--President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr would tonight propose to the Revolutionary Council that an international commission be set up to visit the United States Embassy hostages to examine their living conditions and health after their transfer to government care, a well-informed source said here.

Members of the council would comprise Monsignor Hilarion Cappuci, the Greek Catholic archbishop of Jerusalem, a Protestant minister living in Tehran, and the Algerian, Romanian, and Swiss ambassadors here.

Students on Khomeyni, Hostages

WA031732 London REUTER in English 1717 GMT 3 Apr 80 WA

[By Harvey Morris]

[Excerpt] Tehran, April 3, REUTER--Moslem militants holding Americans hostage in the U.S. Embassy here said today they would hand them over to government control if ordered to do so by the Revolutionary Council.

Three student spokesmen, interviewed separately as the Revolutionary Council met to decide about a possible transfer, said only a veto from Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni would prevent them from bowing to a government demand to hand over the Americans.

The council was meeting to decide whether President Carter had met the condition for the transfer. This was a U.S. guarantee not to put pressure on Iran on the issue until the Iranian parliament meets to decide the ultimate fate of the hostages.

President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr said in an interview with the CBS television network today: "As far as I'm concerned, the U.S. has met the conditions."

He was apparently referring to a message he received yesterday from President Carter. Informed sources in Tehran said Mr Carter assured President Bani-Sadr that the United States would not interfere in Iranian affairs until Parliament had a chance to debate the crisis.

President Bani-Sadr was quoted earlier as saying the council would take no action without the approval of Ayatollah Khomeyni. He told reporters as he went into today's Revolutionary Council meeting: "There is no reason for him not to say yes."

One student spokesman said: "If the Revolutionary Council decides the hostages are to be transferred to the government, we will accept this and we will announce our acceptance in a statement because we do not want to weaken the government or the Revolutionary Council."

"As far as we know, the imam (Ayatollah Khomeyni) will be silent about this question."

Tehran Cautions Carter on Threats

JN031835 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1750 GMT 3 Apr 80 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate. Carter gives Iran one day to transfer the hostages to the state, what will he do after tomorrow? Will he come with his fleets and forces to Iran? Will he drop a nuclear bomb on our people as his predecessors did in Hiroshima? What can he do and what is the relation between Carter and those who are supervising the hostages, whether the students or the government? Does he imagine that the state will adopt another position than that of the students? In reality, Carter wants to achieve information campaigns that will affect his current election campaign in the United States.

Every day there is a new statement and a new threat. The irony is that he threatens those who are standing on their feet ready to die for the sake of principles.

We would like to draw Carter's attention to the following: has he not heard about Khomeyni's decision concerning the hostages, a decision which the imam took some time ago and which was accepted by everyone because it was sound? The imam left the fate of the hostages to the people, who will decide their fate in the end. This requires a period of some length until the Islamic National Consultative Council is formed. Its members are considered the real representatives of the people.

We tell Carter to have patience until the formation of the council, which will decide the fate of the hostages. Carter is well aware of this reality and knows that the hostages' fate is connected with the formation of this council. Why then these feeble threats? They are the price he pays for votes he obtains from the enemies of the Islamic revolution such as the U.S. Zionists and others. Carter, however, has forgotten that tomorrow is very close and that things will turn out differently if he does not fulfill the promises he made.

U.S. Reaction Reported

LD041114 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Text] U.S. President Jimmy Carter, in a formal statement issued by the White House spokesman has asked Iran to review the consequences of the control of the hostages by the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy. Apparently the United States has rejected the request by Iran's Revolution Council asking Carter to clarify his position.

The spokesman said: Carter's position with regard to this matter has already been announced.

According to REUTER following the communication of the past few days between Tehran and Washington, the U.S. Government had hoped that following Carter's message regarding abstention from any action against Iran until the Majles decision, the hostages would be handed over to the Iranian Government. But, after the Revolution Council session last night, Sadeq Qotbzadeh said that Carter's assurances regarding future U.S. policy toward Iran are not enough.

Jody Powell, the White House spokesman said: We have not received a definite word yet. However, the U.S. position has already been announced and we hope that before reaching a final decision, the Iranian officials will accurately review this position and the full consequences of the matter.

Qotbzadeh on 'Carter' Message to Khomeyni

LD041016 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0945 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to the report of the central news bureau, today Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the foreign minister of our country, issued the following statement:

In His exalted name. In one or two newspapers I have been quoted as saying that the message of Mr Carter which has been sent to the imam of the nation was an oral message. This report is strongly denied by me, because the full text of the message in the original language has also been distributed and sent to all the foreign reporters resident in Tehran. I hope the newspapers will refrain from publishing untrue and, occasionally, false reports.

Khamene'i on U.S. 'Threats'

LD041254 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0932 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Today, the glorious Friday prayer was held at the University of Tehran with the participation of the noble people of Tehran. Before the Friday prayer sermon, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hamidzadeh gave a speech. We draw your attention to a part of his speech: [begin recording]

Why are the programs of the radio and television network not strong enough to penetrate to all the corners of the country and to include all the oppressed, unaware, Muslim masses? What means could be better than the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran for spreading the educational revolution in this climate of freedom which exists in the country and assisting the masses to know their revolution, to know their Islam, to get to know their enemies, and to express their hatred and repugnance of all the reactionary, anti-Islamic and antirevolutionary actions, especially their hatred for the filthy As-Sadat, that wretched person and shameful character of Egypt who has brought another shame upon the freedom-loving, revolutionary and uprisen Muslim people of Egypt by admitting a traitorous, murderous, plundering, corrupt human being? Why should we not be able to raise our voices and bring this to the notice of the entire world through our mass media? We express our hatred and repugnance for As-Sadat, for the traitorous Saddam Husayn who is a true heir of [words indistinct] and for all the mercenaries of the region who are plotting against our revolution, who are inciting against our revolution in favor of imperialism or social imperialism and for all those groups who are not following the line of the nation and the imam but are treading the path of imperialism and social imperialism. We will try through our cultural revolution to destroy and eradicate all the traces of the imperialist culture of the former regime which is now being carried out by some traitorous groups in our revolutionary society. [end recording]

After the speech of Mr Hamidzadeh, Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, in a part of his Friday prayers sermon said: [begin recording]

Today, the U.S. Government is marshaling its forces against the Iranian nation and is threatening it. It tries to frighten off the leaders, in the first place, and then to frighten off the nation. The Iranian people were able to prove the maturity of their revolution in the world scene. They were able to show that their revolution depended on every individual member of the society and that it is not an exclusive affair. The secretary general of the United Nations came to Iran and saw it for himself. The members of the commission who had come to Iran in order to investigate the offenses of the shah's regime saw the same thing in people's attitude, in people's remarks, in people's demands and in people's gatherings and also in the words of the intellectual and spiritual leaders of the people. They realized that it was the Iranian nation (?which brought about the revolution).

The issue of the hostages will be decided by the unified will of the nation through the Islamic Consultative Assembly which will decide about it, will announce it and will act upon it. The decision which is reached by the nation through the representatives of the people concerning the hostages will have a destiny-making character and be decisive [sarnevesht saz] in this issue and no other source can be authoritative concerning this matter. Therefore, the imam has also repeatedly announced that the fate of the hostages is in the hands of the people and the Majles which has been set up by the people. So long as the Majles has not reached a decision concerning the hostages, the decision of the nation concerning this matter may not be known. So far the nation has not shown any opposition to this issue. On the contrary, it has confirmed it.

The day when the Islamic Consultative Assembly is convened, at that time the representatives of the people, those who reflect the true views of the people, should sit together and decide how they should act concerning the hostages. American threats will not have the slightest effects. To threaten that they will take economic or political reprisals against the Iranian Government will not have the slightest effect. This is a comment which is made in this divine, religious and militant fortress [referring to the Friday prayers] and which conveys the inner views, thoughts and wishes of the people and the officials. The imam too has repeatedly emphasized this point and has delegated the question of the hostages to the views and the wishes of the people. The people themselves should decide. We are steadfast in the fact of oppression. We cannot give in to oppression. When the representative of the victorious and brave Muslim forces went to the palace of Yazdgird [the last Iranian king before the Arab conquest in the 7th century], he was told to prostrate himself in front of Yazdgird and kiss the ground. He said: We have come to set you free. We have come to tell all of you that you should not prostrate yourselves in front of Yazdgird or any other human being. Now you tell us w[illegible] are the messengers of freedom to prostrate ourselves? [end recording]

Abolition of Iran-America Society

Tehran SOBH-E AZADEGAN in Persian 16 Mar 80 p 1 WA

[Text] The announcement about the activities of the Cultural Society of Iran was issued last night by the Islamic Prosecutor's Office, as follows:

In the name of the Almighty. A review of the daily events of our country points up the situation that in these times of the bloody revolution, the fighting nation of Iran has a pressing need to study instituting a cultural revolution. In this regard, since the Iran-American Cultural Society has pursued colonialist policies, created a poisoned cultural stream and striven to reenforce its rule, it has been abolished by the Islamic Prosecutor's Office. From now on, its function, such as it is, will be performed by the provisional Iranian Cultural Society; which will be under the complete supervision and guidance of representatives of the general Revolutionary Prosecutor's Office of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mr Seyyed 'Ali Asghar Hejazi and Mr Mohammad 'Ali Farsiyan; and it will begin work by using the facilities of the Iran-American Society so that it will gradually be able to create an atmosphere suitable for propagating the ideology of the Islamic Revolution. Regarding the new society, it is clear that it will strive very hard to organize and conduct its classes according to Islamic norms and standards, particularly for the benefit of the students registered for their first year of study.

[Signed] General Prosecutor of the Islamic Revolution.

RELATIONS WITH, SITUATION IN IRAQ REPORTED, DISCUSSED

Qotbzadeh Rejects Iraqi Charges

LD031812 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1645 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Following the assassination of the chief of the Iraqi security organization, President Saddam Husayn claimed that the assassination was carried out by an Iranian and said that he would avenge the act. Denying the allegation tonight, Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh stressed that we are determined to resist Iraq's crimes in the region. We now draw your attention to an interview given to our correspondent by Qotbzadeh: [begin recording]

[Question] Would you please explain your views about the assassination of the chief of the Iraqi security organization, the allegation that the assailant was an Iranian and also Saddam Husayn's remarks to the effect that "I will avenge this"?

[Answer] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. As for the allegation that the assailant was an Iranian, I would say that he was an Iranian, but one who was born and lived in Iraq. He was a witness to the crimes committed by the Iraqi Ba'thist government for some years. There was no link between this person and the Iranian Government at all [words indistinct]. The reason they want to attribute this to the Iranian Government is simply because they want to justify the current crimes, sabotage and treasons committed by the Iraqi Ba'thist government against Iran. There is no doubt that if [words indistinct] could, (?he) would not spare any efforts. Thus, there is no need to swear; for swearing by a man who is in the claws of U.S. imperialism and [word indistinct] is inconsequential. At any rate, God willing, we arrested and [word indistinct] this Iraqi spy. We will announce the (?seized) evidence. We are determined to counter Iraqi crimes in the region most severely.

[Question] [Words indistinct] the reaction to Saddam Husayn's remarks?

[Answer] We have not yet officially received Saddam Husayn's remarks. I advise you not to take agency reports seriously [words indistinct]. Consequently, we expect our embassy to be officially informed there. It is then and on that basis that we shall form our response. [end recording]

Kurdish Attacks in Iraq

JN040812 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 4 Apr 80 JN

[Text] A spokesman of the Democratic Party of Kurdistan in Iraq has stated that on 18 March 1980 a group of Peshmerga attacked the car of the commander of a military regiment in the city of Qal'at Dafar, in the Governorate of As-Sulaymaniyah, after having prepared an ambush for it. The car was showered it with a volley of bullets from various weapons. The attack led to the death of four citizens of the Iraqi Ba'th regime and the wounding of four others.

The spokesman added that on 22 March 1980 a group of 200 people, who are agents and mercenaries of the Iraqi regime, waged an intensive attack on our Peshmerga in the area of (Jabal Dumo), in the Governorate of (Khanatun). The heroic Peshmerga of Iraqi Kurdistan managed to repulse the attack by showering the attackers with fire from various weapons. Following a 2-hour battle, the Ba'th mercenaries were forced to flee. We have learned that these mercenaries suffered heavy losses.

Iraqi Kurds Protest Ba'th Party

LD041054 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Text] More than 3,000 inhabitants of Karbala' and the Iraqi Kurds resident in Yazd, on the occasion of 7 April, which is the anniversary of the founding of the Iraqi Ba'th Party, and in order to express their hatred and repugnance for the savage behavior of the Iraqi Ba'th Party, assembled in the Hoseyniyeh [a kind of a mosque] of this city and then demonstrated in the streets of this city. The marchers, who were carrying placards and pictures of Imam Khomeyni, Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and Ayatollah Shirazi, the exiled leader of the Iraqi Muslims, chanted slogans against Saddam Husayn, America and the deposed shah. They assembled in the Shohada Square and one of the members of the clergy delivered a speech to the marchers. Later, an eight article resolution was read. In this resolution the savage and inhumane activities of the ruling regime in Iraq were condemned while support for Imam Khomeyni and the liberation organizations of the oppressed people of the world was expressed.

Analysis of Iraqi Situation

LD031153 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1008 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Now we have an analysis of the situation in Iraq. The reports which we have received from Iraq indicate that the Muslim revolutionaries of that country have delivered another crushing blow to the crumbling regime of Saddam Husayn and robbed the Baghdad rulers of a peaceful sleep. An interesting point is that after the assassination attempt on the head of the Iraqi security organization the reports in the newspapers affiliated with the Ba'th Party seem to be attempts by these propaganda organs to condemn Iran for its alleged role in the attempt. What are the aims of the leaders of the antipeople government of Baghdad in making these allegations and in creating this impression in the minds of the risen people of Iraq, the people of Iran and other countries of the world? Is the condemnation of Iran for being implicated in this attempt anything but an attempt to put a stop to the revolutionary uprising of the Iraqi people and their armed struggle against the corrupt ruling regime of that land? Is there any other explanation for the aggressive Iraqi forces repeated attacks on Iranian borders but that they are an attempt to divert the public opinion of the people of Iraq and Iran from the savage crimes which are inflicted on the tortured Muslims in the Ba'th prisons?

Mr Saddam Husayn, to find the reason for the attempt on the life of the head of your security organization you should look into your proposal concerning the establishment of U.S. airforce bases in Iraq, which has made the people of your country angrier than ever. The reasons for this attempt are the murders, beatings and tortures which are being carried out in various parts of the oppressed land of Iraq by your agents.

Now the holy land of Iraq, which is the burial place of the most loved and most noble characters in human history--namely 'Ali, that great man of history, Husayn, the true scion of Adam, and the pure children of the Prophet--is about to raise the call of Islam with its glorious uprising and, by emulating the various stages of the progress and development of the Islamic revolution of Iran, is about to establish the government of divine justice and the Islamic republic.

KHOMEYNI REPLIES TO BREZHNEV GREETINGS

LD041004 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0942 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, today sent a telegram to Moscow in response to the congratulatory telegram of Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium. The text of the telegram is as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Your Excellency Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, Moscow: Your Excellency's cable on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Islamic Republic of Iran was received with gratitude. We hope that in the same way that you have wished for the sovereignty and independence of our nation, the independence of all nations, especially Muslim nations, will continuously receive your attention and that you will prevent any kind of interference by forces in other people's affairs so that all the people can regain their lost rights of independence and freedom from the colonialists.

[Signed] Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni, 4 April 1980.

AMBASSADOR TO MOSCOW: FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBORS SOUGHT

JN041044 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 4 Apr 80 JN

[Text] On the occasion of the first anniversary of the proclamation of the Islamic Republic in Iran, the Iranian Embassy in Moscow gave a reception which was attended by Mr Kebin, who represented Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev.

The reception was also attended by the president of the Soviet Republic of Estonia, several ministers, high-ranking Soviet officials, several ulemas, prominent intellectual figures and the ambassadors of the diplomatic missions accredited to Moscow.

Another reception was given in the House of Friendship, which was attended by a large crowd of political, social and intellectual figures from the various sectors of the Soviet people, in addition to Iranians residing in Moscow.

During the reception, Yevgeniy Mikhaylovich Sergeyev, first prorector of the Moscow State University and chairman of the Soviet Society for Cultural Ties With Iran, delivered a speech in which he cited the situation in Iran before the Islamic revolution and the factors leading to the surge of the Islamic revolution and establishment of the Iranian Republic.

Sergeyev praised the positive role played by Imam Khomeyni in making a success of the Muslim Iranian people's revolution.

Iranian ambassador to the Soviet Union Mohammad Mokri also delivered a speech, which he began by thanking those attending the reception. The Iranian ambassador said: The Islamic revolution in Iran is a natural reaction of a people who were ruled by an unjust and oppressive regime which was in power for several thousand years. Under this regime, and particularly under the reign of Reza Khan and his sons, the Iranian people suffered a great deal from the innumerable and unlimited crimes which were perpetarate

The Iranian ambassador added that the shah's crimes and treason were supported by Zionism and U.S. imperialism. Mokri said that such a corrupt germ like the shah was given such support in order to dispel the worries harbored by his masters' other agents.

Mokri added: Now that these masters have been confronted with an overwhelming wave of indignation, not only by the Iranian people but by all the world's liberals, they have begun to [words indistinct] and protect another servant; namely, Anwar as-Sadat who, through severing his relations with the Islamic nation as a result of his friendship with Israel, has completed his black book.

However, Mokri pointed out, just as the Egyptian people did not keep silent where rapprochement with Israel was concerned, they will not be silent on As-Sadat's other treasonous initiatives. Indeed, Mokri added, the Egyptian people will, once they are completely united, teach the traitor As-Sadat a lesson which he is not likely to forget.

Mokri added: We are seeking to establish friendly and neighborly relations with our neighbors. We expect our neighbors to be more aware of the Iranian Revolution's principles and to take into consideration this revolution's criteria in its relations, since the Islamic Republic of Iran cannot be judged in accordance with the weak diplomatic criteria.

600 SOVIET, AFGHAN SOLDIERS KILLED IN SPRING OFFENSIVE

JN040752 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 4 Apr 80 JN

[Text] A spokesman for the Afghan Islamic Party has stated that during their confrontation of the big spring offensive the Soviet forces had launched against their positions, the Muslim fighters in Afghanistan killed 600 Soviet and Afghan soldiers.

In a statement in the Pakistani city of Peshawar the spokesman said that war has broken out again in the (Qala) area, northeast of Nangarhar Province. The Soviet forces had occupied (Qala) at the beginning of this week in the wake of fierce battles that lasted several days.

GOVERNMENT 'REGRETS' PLO OFFICIAL'S REMARKS ON ISLANDS

LD031851 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran today announced:

According to reports we have received, Abu al-Hawl, a member of the PLO Central Council, in a speech at the national Arab conference held from 25 to 28 March in Baghdad, referring to the Islamic revolution of Iran and its anti-imperialist stand and praising Iran's steps in fighting against the American influence in the Persian Gulf, said:

There is no room for any argument that the three islands occupied during the reign of the deposed shah must be returned to Arab rule and according to our information this is possible provided that some friendly discussions are held with officials of the Iranian Revolution.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran finds it necessary to explain that the uttering of such remarks by Palestinian brothers--provided the report is correct--is the cause of great regret. The PLO is expected to formally state the truth of this matter for the information of the officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran and to clarify whether the person who made such irresponsible statements was expressing his own opinion or whether he was entrusted with the mission of indirectly expressing the official position of the PLO.

There is no need to explain that the Islamic Republic of Iran regards it sovereignty over the three islands of the Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb and Bu Musa as inviolable and not subject to discussion of argument.

SITUATION IN WEST AZARBAYJAN REPORTED, DISCUSSED

Khomeyni's Representative in Mahabad

LD031734 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1649 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report from Mahabad Hojjat ol-Eslam Haj Sheykh Hoseyn Kermani, the representative of the imam in the west of the country, arrived in Mahabad this afternoon in order to hold discussions with the religious and political leaders of Kordestan. Immediately after arriving he met and started his discussions with Sheykh 'Ezzeddin Hoseyni and the leaders of the Democratic Party of Kordestan. This is the second trip by the representative of the imam in the western region of the country to the town of Mahabad in the last 3 days. In his first meeting he also had some discussions with the leaders of the Democratic Party about eliminating the disturbances and concerning the recent crisis in West Azarbayjan.

Talks in Mahabad

LD041036 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to the report of PARS NEWS AGENCY, the situation in West Azarbayjan is to some extent calm. In a contact with PARS NEWS AGENCY in Urumiyeh this morning, the governor general of West Azarbayjan described the situation in West Azarbayjan as being to some extent calm. He said he has not received any reports of clashes from last night until 1200 today.

At the same time, Hojjat ol-Eslam Haj Sehykh Hoseyn Kermani, the representative of the imam in the western regions of the country who went to Mahabad yesterday afternoon in order to have discussions with the leaders of the Democratic Party of Kordestan and religious leaders, today returned to Urumiyeh. In a contact with PARS NEWS AGENCY, he described the discussions he had in Mahabad yesterday afternoon and last night as very useful and announced that in these discussions it was agreed that the clashes should cease as soon as possible.

He added: Today, I will leave for Tehran in order to present a report concerning the situation in this region to the imam and the president. The representative of the imam added: What has been made clear to me is that the Democratic Party of Kordestan is not in favor of having clashes with the army. In these discussions we have laid the foundations for proper discussions and putting an end to the clashes and to this crisis. God willing, a delegation will be sent from Tehran to this region in order to continue the discussions and to put an end to the crisis.

Calm Restored

LD031757 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1650 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] In an interview this morning, the political deputy of the governor of West Azarbayjan said that the situation in West Azarbayjan became calm last night and has continued to be so this morning. He added that he has not received any reports of new clashes.

The governor of Miandow Ab also gave an interview to the PARS NEWS AGENCY in which he said that the severe clash which began yesterday afternoon between armed groups and the Guards Corps between Bukan and Miandow Ab came to an end at 2200 last night. By then the members of the Guards Corps were able to repulse the armed groups and to overrun their positions. He said that during these clashes one of the Guards Corps was martyred and three of the assailants were killed. However, there is still no accurate report about the number of injured. He added that due to the insecurity that prevails on the road between Urumiyeh and Mahabad, there was no public transport along this route today.

Situation in Maku

LD031852 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1714 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to our correspondent in Urumiyeh, the local guilds in Maku have declared today and tomorrow, Thursday and Friday, to be days of public mourning to protest the killing of two teachers and three mojahids. The shopkeepers, having closed their shops, assembled outside the headquarters of corps of Revolution Guards. demanding the arrest and punishment of the perpetrators. The assembled shopkeepers declared that if the authorities have taken no action by next Saturday, then they will take direct action to punish the murders.

According to another report from Maku, a group of attackers laid siege to Banalu village, a suburb of Maku, today. There has been no report yet on the details of the attack.

TWO PESHMERGA KILLED IN KERMANSHAH CLASHES

LD031854 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1730 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The public relations office of the Kermanshah Revolution Guards Corps, in a contact with the Central News Bureau of Kermanshah this afternoon, announced that at about 1000 today, a group of assailants attacked the Muslim Kurdish Peshmerga stationed at Morvarid Pass between Kamyaran and Sanandaj. In the course of the clashes, two Muslim Kurdish Peshmerga were martyred and three others wounded. The wounded Peshmerga were taken to Ayatollah Taleqani hospital in Kermanshah.

The public relations office of the Kermanshah Revolution Guards Corps added that the clashes continued until 1430 today, and that no report has been yet received with regard to the casualties suffered by the attackers.

The clashes started following last night's sporadic shooting between the attackers and the Muslim Kurdish Peshmerga at Morvarid Pass.

WATER PIPELINE BLOWN UP IN AHVAZ

LD031810 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1722 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, last night a water pipeline was blown up in Ahvaz. After the explosion of this water pipeline, which was perpetrated by saboteurs by placing a bomb aimed at sabotaging an oil pipeline, the Revolution Guards Corps of Khuzestan issued a statement.

Furthermore, last night a bomb was set off near Kermanshah's Grand Hotel. No casualties were caused by the explosion.

OFFICIAL OUTLINES ARRANGEMENTS FOR SECOND ROUND OF ELECTIONS

LD031110 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Ayatollah Mahdavi Kani, supervisor of the Interior Ministry, stated in a PARS interview that the 7-man commission appointed by the president to investigate election complaints will study the elections in Tehran and the province for a period of 1 month. He said the second round of elections will be held immediately after the commission has announced its final views and the candidates who have gained relative majority in the first round of elections will probably have 1 week in which to campaign. Ayatollah Mahdavi Kani added that the number of candidates will be twice the number of representatives [allocated for each constituency]. In Tehran some 30 candidates have won a relative majority.

NVOI COMMENTS ON U.S. 'CONSPIRACIES,' AFGHANISTAN

TA040809 [Editorial Report TA] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 3 April broadcast two commentaries.

The first, entitled "Let Us Be Alert to the New U.S. Imperialist Plots," says: In spite of all the imam's recommendations for a decisive struggle against U.S. imperialist hegemony in Iran, some have chosen the road of compromise with this sworn enemy of Iran. So U.S. imperialism, resorting to hypocritical maneuvers, is hatching plots against the Iranian nation. Just as U.S. imperialism trains Afghan groups outside Afghanistan against the legal and democratic government of Afghanistan, it acts similarily against Iran. Outside Iran's borders thousands and thousands of supporters of the former regime are trained in camps in neighboring countries by CIA and Pentagon agents to carry out plans against the Iranian Revolution and its gains. There is proof that General Oveysi has arrived in Iran secretly to carry out plots against the Iranian nation. It is even said that Shapur Bakhtiar is somewhere near Iran's border and is carrying out the devilish plans of the American CIA.

Observers see a connection between the transfer of the former shah to Egypt, which was arranged by the U.S. Government, and the beginning of conspiracies of the former regime supporters backed by the United States.

Today Cairo is the center of anti-Iranian activities. It is quite evident that the former shah, Bakhtiar and Oveysi have formed a triangle against the Iranian Revolution and that U.S. imperialism was the instigator of this unorthodox triangle. National as well as democratic circles of Iran consider this a real danger for the Iranian Revolution and nation and warn the Iranian people against this conspiracy.

Some elements try to keep U.S. imperialism content and disregard the past interventions of the United States. These elements believe that the only way the Iranian Revolution will progress is by creating friendly relations with the West, especially with blood-thirsty U.S. imperialism. The Iranian nation must be vigilant and unite against the common enemy.

The second, entitled "Which People Claim Afghanistan's Freedom?" says: World-devouring U.S. imperialism is (?continuing) its conspiracies against Iran. The security and sovereignty of Iran are being threatened by the presence of 24 warships, 4 aircraft carriers and 1800 marines in the Persian Gulf region.

Reactionary regimes in the region, namely those of As-Sadat and Israel, are the true allies of U.S. imperialism in every conspiracy against Iran. After the victory of the Iranian Revolution, which caused the overthrow of the bloody regime of the former shah--this gendarme of U.S. imperialism in the Persian Gulf area--and the dissolution of the aggressive CENTO Pact, now As-Sadat has voluntarily assumed the role of gendarme. As-Sadat, obeying his masters' orders, has welcomed the ousted shah and declared that the shah and his family can stay in Egypt forever.

The Iranian nation is well aware of the fact that the leader of the Afghan rebels, Zia Nasiri is a close friend of As-Sadat. According to many documents As-Sadat has helped the Afghan rebels. In an interview given by Nasiri in Egypt to DER SPIEGEL on 14 January he said that the Afghan [rebels] will turn to a country that is able to provide immediate help. According to him, Egypt is the most important Islamic country. In an answer to another question, Nasiri said that he wants to see the brave Egyptian soldiers, victors in the October 1973 war, fighting in the Afghan mountains. Regarding the Islamic Republic of Iran, Nasiri added that an Islamic republic will be declared in Afghanistan but with a free and democratic parliamentary system headed by the law and not by a religious fanatic from Qom.

So why do some elements in Iran so ardently back the Afghan rebels supported by the As-Sadats, Begins, Carters and Lord Carringtons? Why do these elements resort to spreading lies about the neighboring Soviet Union to support the likes of Nasiri? Is (?preventing) As-Sadat from helping these rebels a very difficult task for the responsible officials of Iran? The goal of U.S. imperialism and its Chinese, Egyptian, Israeli and English allies is to crush the Afghan revolution and afterwards bring blows to the great revolutionary gains of the Iranian revolution.